hold of it and induce others to come with him, he could not only have his fair share, but an extra share to pay him for inducing others to

ome and take a free share.

Just how this opportunity looks to one who Where in Costs Ries of a Tankes Cotoms from Horselisville, N. T., and the Causes of It-Great Wealth in Lumber, Caffee, and Humanas-Success of Some Ladviduals-Probable Effect of the Not Impossible American Republics to the Central American Republics to the United States.

A very interesting experience that I had while ediar is worth say doubt to an income of the Wealth late I had while health of the Central American Republics to the Note of a Yankee colony that had loft Hornelsville, N. Y., the year before and had settled on a strip of land on the Atlantic side of the nation, One of he bits of debris, so to speak, was W. H. Reynolis, who was the leading spirit in establishing the colony, and the other was Jacob Herder, who was a plain colonist. Mr. Herder send Mr. Reynolis who was the leading spirit in establishing the colonists are of very small moment. The unhiqued facts are sufficient.

To my mind the most remarkable fact about Central America is, all things considered, that not one successful colony of foreigners has yet been established there; and the more one thinks about it the more remarkable he fact seems, of the ecolonists are of very small moment. The unkiepated facts are sufficient.

To my mind the most remarkable fact about Central America is, all things considered, that not one successful colony of foreigners has yet been established there; and the more one thinks about it the more remarkable the fact seems, of the ecolonizing of the southern part of South America The Sun has told a little, and a deal more remains to be told. There was the Welsh colony, for instance, that settled in the midat of the Patagonia desert, on the Chubut River, 200 miles from anywhere," and succeeded after large years of hardship. That was a wonderful case of colonial success, unless, indeed, it be true that physical hardships are necessary to insure accessing the colonies of foreigners in southern South America. The Argentine, the little Oriental republic (Urndoes not know all about it needs a little explan-ation. Thus a very good saw mill can be de-

THE TALAMANCA COLONY.

guay), and Chili are full of colonies. Chili is specially notable for its European colonists. As long ago as 1845 one Herr Anwandter established a German colony at Valdivia that succeeded at once. It was in a forest-covered region, but very fertile. The sturdy Germans went to work there as they have gone to work in so many parts of the United States. They cleared the soil and made homes and became citizens of the country of their adoption. Other Germans-thousands of them-came out to the new region where homes could be had for the taking, and now one-fourth of all Chili is entirely dominated by the influence of this German element. Valdivia, Concepcion, Victeria Traiguen, Ozorno, and Port Montt are the chief towns of the German region, and every-where in that part of Chill, German customs and habits, including German energy and thrift, and education are at the foundation of all life and progress. But though German in blood, the thoroughly Chilian in national the youths of German blood born on Chili soil, just as the German blooded citizen of the States show more enthusiasm in celebrating The coming Chilian must be portrayed here-

after with vellow moustache and blue eyes. How it happened that thousands of sturdy Europeans sailed accross the torrid zone and even around the Horn to find homes, instead of going to Central America, may not be past finding out, but it is one of the curious features of the wonderful history of colonization. Certainly Central America was not ignored because of the soil. None better exists in the world. Norwas it altogether because of the Government, for the rulers of Chili and of the Argentine had all the peculiarities of those of Central America. Perhaps it was the reputation of the climate. Certainly Central America's reputation for fevers is bad enough, but when one travels there and finds that the fever belt is confined to the low lands along shore, while the high lands are perfectly healthful save only as bad sanitary arrangements in cities bring on zymotic diseases, it is apparent that the climate was not necessarily to blame. At any rate, whatever the cause Central America is peopled almost exclusively by the mixed Spanish and Indian race who call themselves Ladinos, while Chili and the Argentine, with the impulses due to

fast as Japan. And yet almost every traveller in Central America finds places that answer in characteristics to the typical descriptions of paradisc. There are land-capes so beautiful that no tongue or pen can be found to do them justice. There

immigration, are making progress almost as

there are land-capes so beautiful that no tongue of per can be found to be them justice. There are land-capes so beautiful that no tongue of per can be found to be them justice. There are fisids and meadows and forest lands of unsurpassed fricility, ready for the handicraft of the agriculturist. So bountiful is Nature that very stroke of the workman is repaid a humber of field. Nowhere can human life be sunshined with so little labor, and nowhere is the behet. "having food and raiment, let us be therewith content" more easily obeyed. Elernal spring prevails, one may almost say, but not sternal sanstaine, in the dry season there is sunshine, in the dry season there is sunshine, and the wet there is enough. It is not to the contrary, a more aport for a copy of New Yorkers would be hard to fine. The one who follows the constalline of for a conjoy of New Yorkers would be hard to fine a conjoy of New Yorkers would be hard to fine a conjoy of New Yorkers would be hard to fine a conjoy of New Yorkers would be hard to fine a conjoy of New Yorkers would be hard to fine a conjoy of New Yorkers would be hard to fine a conjoy of New Yorkers would be hard to fine a conjoy of New Yorkers would be hard to fine a conjoy of New Yorkers would be hard to fine a conjoy of New Yorkers would be hard to fine a conjoy of New Yorkers would be hard to fine a conjoy of New Yorkers would be hard to fine a conjoy of New Yorkers would be hard to fine a conjoy of New Yorkers would be hard to fine a conjoy of the workers with the Indiana. Health of the analysis of the poore of the constance of the poore of the constance of the poore o

the rains of the wet season had already begun to fall on their future home. When they arrived out the rains were falling more frequently and for more hours every day. Six weeks later rains that lasted three days at a stretch, and longer, were pouring down, and the quantity of water that fell was appalling to the unaccustomed colonists. The land where their house stood was indeed beyond the reach of high water from the swamp, but the torrents from above permeated it and turned every foot of it into a mass of black slime. Even the ground under their house became semi-liquid.

That was not all. Their house was but a thatched roof supported on poles. It had neither walls nor floor. One could not leave his hammock or bunk without stepping into the mire. On every side rose the dense wall of the tropical forest, a wall now rendered tim by the curtains of rain that seemest to hang over all the clearing. The thatched roof leaked, and unexpected streams drizzled and poured down on those beneath. And then came mosquitoes in clouds, and gnats and files and the red ticks that burrow in the flesh. The fires would scarcely burn. The air was so laden with moisture that even the clothing the people wore was constantly saturated. Clothing dried at the fire became saturated after it had been worn an hour. Every shoe and bit of leather was cov-

that burrow in the flesh. The fires would scarcely burn. The air was so laden with moisture that even the clothing the people wore was constantly saturated. Clothing dried at the fire became saturated after it had been worn an hour. Every shoe and bit of leather was covered with moid, and every iron and steel surface became coated deep with rust. They were hemmed in by, the rain and the heat. There was no escape. They could not forget their sorrows in labor. They could not forget their sorrows in labor. They could not forget their sorrows in labor. They could at the last only cower under their crude shelter and bemoan their unhappy lot.

Then came the curse of the swamp belt—the malarial fever. One after another sickened under the strain, and some found relief in death. Flesh and blood could not endure it all. From moaning over one's troubles to cursing another as the author of them, is but a step. Quarrels broke out. Hope ceased. The colony was abandoned. The dead were buried in the mud and the survivors fiel. They had come to what had seemed a paradise; they had found it a inquid sheed, peopled with winged and crawling devils. Only Moit remained, and he, it is said, has almost as great cause to regret the liffux as any one, for, though he was acclimated and unaffected by rain or fever, he sold goods on credit for which the colonists could not pay, until he lost about everything he had saved.

I found Reynolds at a hotel built as a summer and health resort at Hot Springs, near Cartago. He was serving with success as a bartender. I found Jacob Herder working as an assistant to a photographer at Alajuela, Both said that on the whole they were glad they came to Costa Rica, but Herder was sure the title to the 2-20,000 acres of land would never be carned by the colonity company—that the promoters would never get the required number of people to live there. Reynolds, on the other hand, was sanguine of success. A Texas company had brought a sawmill, and employed people accustomed to the swamps of the Galf States to

all American dentists and photographers there make succeeded. Banking, railroading, lumber making, seambastime, and sheet's glothochase, a great many poor men have gone there to invest their theirff, energy, and foresight and have succeeded marveilously. One of the conditions to be made a gone there is not to their and have succeeded marveilously. One of the conditions to be met one does not hear so much. It is not enough that a man have thrift, energy, and foresight. Without these obtaining the south of the conditions to be met one does not hear so much. It is not enough that a man have thrift, energy, and foresight. Without these obtaining the seamon's succeed, but he must be able in eight who have a seamon's succeed, but he must be able in eight who have a seamon's merceel, but he must be able in eight who have a seamon's merceel, but he must be able to meet heir way the ready sharp business men there, who will service to overreach him in every war.—must meet deed and fraud with the every war—must meet deed and fraud with the every war—must meet deed that the fraud with the every war—must meet deed that fraud with the every war—must meet deed that the fraud with the every war—must meet deed that the fraud with the every war—must meet deed that the fraud with the every war of the darkies of the southern states. The old master of the open must be able to command the respect and arinication of the poor or working class, and that is a right different thing to do.

It is a subject to the fact the darkies around, get a lot of work out of them, and make them said that him with the u most respect when ever they see him. The X-man and the darkies around, get a lot of work out of them, and make them should be a promising young so he could not selected the subject of the fact that great walls has b

NOT WRITTEN IN HISTORY. A Massacre of Twenty Confederate Officers by Indians in Kansas. From the Kansos City Journal.

TOPERA, Kan., May 20.—The Trecent re-union of ex-Confederates in Texas adopted a resolution which calls to mind a bit of the unwritten history of Kansas. The resolution in question suggested to ex-Confedera tes everywhere that the graves of those who had fallen in the cause of the South be sought out and marked with monuments, after the manner of the Union dead, over which annual ceremonics should be held in commemoration which contains all that is mortal of twenty ex-Confederate officers. Their death was tragic in the extreme, accompanied as it was by all he horrors and barbarities of Indian warfare. Early in the conflict between the North and

outh Confederates were dominant in the Indian Territory, and well-nigh succeeded in suppressing every spark of loyalty among the Indians there and in Kansas along the southern border. Several bands of the Osage tribe, bowever, remained loyal. They were hunted out by the rangers from Texas and the guerrillas from Arkansas, and finally sought refuge within Union territory. On the march to the North many of them travelled on lost a distance of 500 miles; a great number froze to death on the route, and their bodies, with only a shroul of show, were left where they foil to feed the langry woives. Finally, the bands, meter White Wing and Little Bear, arrived on the Verdigris River and established their camp on the spot where the town of Needesha now stands. Indeed, "Needesha" is an Osage word and means "meeting of the waters." The loyalty of White Wing and Little Bear had been accomplished largely through the teachings of Father Shoemaker, the venerable priest in charge of the Osage mission, who has long since been gathered to his fathers, Driven into the Union by the persecution of the sontherners, it is not difficult to understand that the Osages were vindicity to an extraordinary extent toward Confederates, and lost no opportunity to wreak a barbarons ven bowever, remained loyal. They were hunted

umary extent toward Confederates, and lost no apportunity to wreak a barbarous venigenines.

The Confederates constantly had emissaries out among the Western tribes seeking to lead them into revolt against the Federal Government. The Osages assumed it as their part of the great cotiflet to intercept these emissaries and hold the Indians of Kansas, Coleado, and New Mexico legal to the North.

Some time in 1892 a party of Confederate of deers, none of whom held less rank than that of Lieutemant, were commissioned by the Confederate Government to proceed west through Kansas, to New Mexico and organize the with plains heliaus into margarding parties, whose business it should be to infincent covernment transparent transparent the west overland. A part of these officers were also colonials found the organize and caroli the Southern sympathizers among the whitesin Colorado and New Mexico, and, if possible, march out a few regiments to the scat of war.

This party of Confederate officers attempted to pass through the Osage reservation along the Verdigris litver, but were met bear the mouth of Drum Creek by a small band of the Indians, who demanded their surrender. Instead of surrendering the Confederates opened fire, and killed two of the Osages and put the remainder to flight. Fifting along the Witch Wing and Lilius Bear, where the were surrounded by an over-admining increase and put the remainder to flight. Fifting along the Witch Wing and Lilius Bear, where the were surrounded by an over-admining increase and put the remainder to flight. Fifting along the witch with all the girocous criteries the infuriaced tribes could confirm. Not a mean feet to death, with all the girocous criteries that not an Indian was killed onlying were put to torture after the custom of the tribe, and after death the bodies were mutilated beyond recognition.

At that time the Government was maintain-

At that time the Government was maintain. They a military poet at Humbold, and when the news of the investor came, an officer, with a demonstrate of the property of the investor of the property of the prope At that time the Government was maintain-

COLIMA'S FIERY CRATERS.

UNUSUAL FOLCANIC ACTIVITY IN OLD MEXICO. Sharp Earthquake Shocks Accompany the Leupttons A Rain of Ashes Over Land and Sea-Fire from a New Crater.

From the Son Francisco Esuminer. COLIMA, Mex., May 23.-The eruption of the cleane of Colima, now in progress, is one of the most interesting and awe-inspiring seismie disturbances which have occurred during the present century in Mexico. Since the great outreaks of 1885 and 1886 the mountain, which has dealt death and destruction through the centuries from its double maw, has been in a state of almost complete quiet, but now it has burst forth again in its fury, and the whole country around is in a state of terror. phosions occur throughout the days and nights at intervals of but a few minutes; writhing erpents of flame shoot out of the crater to great heights in the smoke-shrouded atmosphere; mountains of vapor are pushed up by the furnace heats within and drift off toward the sen like icebergs of the air, while showers of dust are failing from many miles around. Shifting winds bear the volcanic dust to powder the lands for hundreds of miles, and for long distances out to sea, as a tribute from the under earth to the great waters of the Pacific.

earth to the great waters of the Pacific.

It is not known how many lives have thus far been lost, but, as is usual with the outbreaks of Colima, there have been sarrifices, short of these have doubtless been slently buried by the ashes, but one body has been found, burned to carbon and hardly recognizable as human, from the ferrecess of the heats which had overtaken the victim before he could floe the caveloping danger.

numan, from the hereless of the heats which had overtaken the victim before he could floe the enveloping danger.

The vibrations of the earth are felt to Manzanillo, on the Facilic coast, and as far east as the city of Guadalagara, or over a territory of 125 miles square. Several sharp earthquake shocks have occurred and done some damage, but, fortunately, the temblores have not as yet been sufficiently strong to cause the frightful slaughters when still make the people of the Facilic coast country shadder in their recital.

The present disturbance began over two weeks age, when unusual columns of smale were noticed from this city ascending from the main crater of the victano. As this is no very musual occurrence, it caused little remark, although the nate series of earthquakes which have visited the central plateau of Mexico, and less a tionded with large loss of life and projectly, have long made the people of this district apprehensive of impending danger from the divided of the last formal of the last instruction.

Word has just reached this city of the out-

angreichelye of impending danger from the devaside volume and its near neighbor, the awful Jornilo.

Word has just reached this city of the outbreak of a new volcano in the Territory of Tepic, a league from the town of Jalcotan. What has always been supposed to be merely a butte has suddenly burst forth into a mountain of fury, from the crater of which ascend smoke and vapor, and down the sides of which stream floods of fiery lava. Full reports of this latest volcanic outbreak have not as yet been obtained, but the Governor of the Territory has named a commission headed by an expert engineer to make full investigation of the phenometria as soon as possible.

The new volcano of Jalcotan merely adds another inck to the volcanic chain which stretches clear across Mexico from the Guif of Mexico to the Pacific, and includes the famous vents of Ornaba, Perote, Popocatepeth, Ixlaccinated, Toluca, Collina, Jorullo, the Island volcanoes of the Revillagigedos, of the coast of Lower California, and other less noted craters. Geologists suppose that a great rent stretches across central Mexico, or that, more properly speaking, an earth-betting fissure along which are located many of the most famous of the world's volcanoes, passes through this country. Sure it is that all the Mexican burning mountairs have a sympathetic connection, as signs of disturbance in one part of the volcanic chain are aimost certain to make themselves shortly felt in another.

are almost certain to make themselves shortly fett in another.

During the fall of 1894 unusual signs of earthquake activities had begun to manifest themselves throughout the entire Mexican tone, leading up to the terrific terremotes which occurred on the night of the 2d of last November, and were so very destructive to life and property, killing eighteen people in the city of Mexico alone. These were followed by smaller shocks at various times up to the present, almost every disturbance being accompanied by unusual activities in some one or other of the volcanoes mentioned. The outbreak of the long extinct volcano of Ortzaba, near the east coast, in March of the present year, made its influence felt over a wide extent of territory, and started into life the activities which have evidently left up to the present eruption of Colima and the appearance of the new dialoctan.

A new equotion of the Revillantizedos, far out

which have evidently led up to the present eruption of Colima and the appearance of the new Jalcodan.

A new cruption of the Revillagigedos, far out in the Pacine, has been reported by vessels passing in close proximity to these islands, but positive information on this point has not as yet been received by the Mexican Government. Scientists may discuss the various earthquake theories to their hearts' content, but people who live next door neighbors to a robust volcano in Mexico will probably always labor under the impression that the choking up of the fires of the under earth causes volcanic eruptions, and that volcanic eruptions are the forerunners and companions of temblores. The truth of this has been demonstrated through centuries in Mexico, as in other parts of the globe, and it is on this that Prof. Juan N. Contreras, the famous carthquake prophet and seismic expert of Genangianto, bases his rarely erring calciations. All of the notable "quakes" of the past year have been accurately forefold by Prof. Contreras, who bears the distinction of forming a class by himself in this variety of prognostication of future events. His latest success was in forewarning the people, from Guadalajara to the west oaset, of the disturbances attending the resent cruption of Colima, which produced sharp shocks two weeks ago in Guadalajara, Colima, Zapotlan, Patzeuam, Uruspain, and other points.

The great mountain group from which rises

olima. Zapotlan, Patzenam, Uruapam, and ther points.
The givat mountain group from which rises he volcano of Colima is north of this city twenty miles, but by the rarity of the atmosphere he smoking peak seems to rise but a short disance from the city when seen from the Plaza e Armas in front of the State Palace, as in he view herewith presented, which was aken a few days ago during one of the disurbances. The two craters appear from a disance to be very close together, but are nearly wo miles apart. The height of the more lofty a 12,500 feet above the level of the sea, and is nown as "the fire mountain." It is from this rater that the cruptions usually come, alhough great discharges of fire, gases, vapor, ava, and ashes occasionally are emitted from to companion.

though great discherges of fire, gases, vapor, lava, and ashes occasionally are confited from its companion.

Since the beginning of the new outbreak the discharge of lava, aches, and fiery furnes has been intermittent. The scene is particularly grand and awe-inspiring at hight, when the entire mountain seems to be glowing with a furnace heat, and when from its summit there spring aloft into the heavens great funnels of fire writhing through the darkness in an agony of fury like mouster serpents. Forked lightnings dash here and there through the clouds of vapor, and gas thickly rolling up into the night, or hauging heavily about the sides of the sicrea, and settling up down on the lower levels like a pail. Subterranear rumblings and yll fations of the earth are frequent white an exceptional carthninake shakes the towers of the cutties and indicate the ground enabants like easy swells at sea. As no fatalities and little damage have occurred up to date, the people are beginning to rest more easy, and the ordinary business of the city spid country is being resumed. There is manifest a nervousness as of some expected sudden danger, however, even among the animals, which seem to have learned by instinct of the terrible things which can flow out as disasters from the mysterious forces so near by.

The history of Collina during the past three centuries is written in tales of death and horse. The weak control to the entire of was kept of the entirious other than the mysterious forces so near by.

The history of Collina during the past three centuries is written in tales of death and horse. The weak control is the Asters, who tould though an away traditions of the Asters, who tould though an away traditions of the Asters, who tould historians, the more conservative of Spatish historians, but the general fruit of which has

of the Castillans.

The first regularly recorded cruption in Spanish archives occurred in 1570, being very strong and inflicting much damage. In 1611 occurred a second cruption, so flerce that dust and ashes were scattered over a radius of forty leagues in every direction, covering the country and killing crops and animals and even people with sufficient of the following century saw but one intuition. The following century saw but one intuition was an according to the series of large days like was a cristalit full to a large first days like was a cristalit full of a large days like was a cristalit full of a large day in 161 minutes.

sufficient out the following century saw but one metable outbreak, which occurred in 1771, and which was a severe that for the stack of five days the wash obstact for the stack of the days the wash obstact for the stack of the continuaria. For misk away, it works to the continuaria, for misk away, it works to the continuaria, the egitecular century, a 1765, the the retire allocated occurred, cauchy has how I amount where the stack of some of Jornilo to rise to its present height of show feet, without warning, out of a level plant to the north of Colima destroying fine inacted as and costing to death the unfortunate inhabitants of the region in flery floods or lays and occans of swift-pursuing flanes, which swept the land in whirling efficies of destruction.

Over 2,000 vectims on the roll of death in one test is the recent left by the crimpion and extensive of people were gathered. It has a great relative of people were gathered in the observation of the mention of the mention in the mention of the was followed by an award state of the collapse. For a moment the towers of the church rocked dizely and the walls swayed, which the whole structure full together with a deafening crass, burying in one call of death priest and people to the number of more than 1,000, and almost wiping out the population of the whole successfully as with sension.

A twice years' quictude successfull these aways.

the farms below or shot up into the air likes shells from a massive mortar to burst, and scattering fragments as they ascended to the ley nic. The eruntion of 1800 is with hardly a parallel in the history of volcanic outbreaks, from the terrible grandeur of the sight presented to winesses at the moment when the mountain burst and allowed the imprisoned forces to escape. The year 1872 and the early part of 1873 were moted as being a season of almost continual outbreak and general disturbance, the discharges coming first from the old crater, and then from the new, but never from both at once. In 1885 pandemoniam reigned for the space of fifteen days, when unusually loud explosions occurred, like the incessant beam of titance cannon, and when rocks were harded like fiery meteors long distances from the flame-wreathed creet of the mountain. Heavy falls of ashes occurred in the eity of telemand at many other paints.

The year following saw another cruption, since which and up to the present time there have been comparatively worthy of mention. The conforme of the present mirest in the deptas of Collina and the other volcances in the Mexican contains a state lessons of the last month of November are remembered and the midt.

BIG SNAKES OF THE YUBA.

Campbell Bested One with a Siphon-Doc

Holdridge Saw One Catch a Beer. "There but the least bit of doubt," raid Banchman: George Wilmot of Grass Valley 'al., "that there is a race, or at least a family of monster scakes indigenous to the footbill of the mountains that rise above the Yuba River Valley. Some tremendous serponts have been seen there. The biggest one of these that I ever heard of being seen was seen by a man named Fred Campbell, who drives, or used to drive, a soda water wagon, delivering bottled goods at different places along the river. He and a man named Collamer were driving along the Smartsville road one day, and when hear Mooney's Flat they heard a noise in a brush fence at one side of the read.

" 'Great Sutter's ghost!' exclaimed Campbell "Look there, Collamer!"
"He didn't have to tell Collamer to look, for

Collamer was looking, and looking so hard that his eyes were hanging out on his cheeks, as well they might, for, sticking out of the brush, not twenty feet away, was a snake's head so big that Campbell declares it couldn't have been forced into a six-gallon beer keg. The smake the head belonged to soon began to make presence known, and Campbell could trace he space it covered by the swaying of the shes, which swaying, as if a hard wind were agitating the bushes, extended back for more than tifty feet. The great scrpent had its big green eyes fixed on Campbell, who says the ongue that shot in and out of the snake's mouth looked like a foot and a half carving fork painted red. The snake plainly was bent on taking in Campbell or Collamer or the horse and wagen, or all of them, for it came right on oward them out of the brush, advancing slowly but steadily. The horse had stopped, and stood in the road trembling as if paralyzed with fear. All this time Collamer hadn't said a word, but kept his badging eyes fixed on the snake, just as if he had been charmed by it. Campbell had no weapons of any kind, but he was a resourceful chap, and not much given to sitting down and letting things get away with him without making an effort to prevent it. While that huge Yuba River serpent was drawing toward him, Campbell got an idea. He didn't know whether it would work or not, but he had the nerve to try it. The snake's big head was at last within a yard of the wagon, and was raised even with the seat. Campbell quietly picked up a siphon of carbonic water, and, taking good aim, pressed the valve and shot a swift stream jumb into one of the serpent's eyes, and before the snake lowered its head filled the other eye with the water.

"Campbell says it was a sight to see that snake when it got the stream in its eyes. It dropped its head on the ground, thrashed it around, and hissed like escaping steam from an engine. Then it reared again, and thrust its head out savagely toward Campbell, who shot another stream from the siphon into both its eyes. That was enough for the serpent, enormous as it was, and Campbell says, but he was at least a half a minute passing a given point, and the smallest part of his body, except his tall, was as big as a pine log!

"The snake went straight for the Yuba River, planged in, and made the water fly as iswam down the stream as far as Campbell sould see. It had been out of sight more than a minute, Campbell says, before Collamer's eyes began to go back into their seckets again, and it was five minutes before Collamer's eyes began to go back into their seckets again, and it was five minutes before Collamer's eyes began to go back into their seckets again, and it was five minutes before Collamer's eyes began to go back into their seckets again, and it was five minutes before Collamer's eyes began to go back into their seckets again, and it was five minutes before Collamer's eyes began to in the road trembling as if paralyzed with fear. All this time Collamor hadn't said a word, but

a fack rabbit once that weighed a ton, I in believe him."
This great serpent, or its twin brother or sister, has since been seen at Industry Bar, French Cerral, Milion, and other places, and Doe Holdridge of Sierra county says that he saw another member of this family of gigantic Yuba River snakes in that county, but he doesn't think it was more than thirty feet long—a young fellow, probably. It was hig enough and old enough, though, to catch a deer and drag it away into the chapparel, right under the Dector's nesse. The Doc was worked up so that he forgot he had his Winchester with him until the snake was out of sight with the duer.

the deer.
"I might just as well have pounded the snake full of lead and anchored him there as not, the Doc says, and I ought to be shot myself for lesing my head.
"I haven't seen any of these big snakes yet myself, but I'd like to. I think that when I go back I'll gun for one of 'em. It seems to not that I'd rather have the skin of one of

ON A ROMAN RACE COURSE. The King and Queen at the Royal Derby

se snakes than half a dozen grizzly pelts.

From the Bultimore Sun.
May 1.—On last Sunday afternoon.

The King and Queen at the Royal Derby at the Hollimore Sun.

Poon the Bultimore Sun.

Rong, May 1.—On last Sunday afternoon I pool the sum to the certain different in the sum of the sum of the sunday afternoon I pool the sum of the lotty central sunday afternoon I pool the sum of the sunday afternoon I pool the sum of the lotty central sunday afternoon I pool the sum of the sunday afternoon I pool the sum of the sunday afternoon I pool the sum of the sunday afternoon I pool the sunday afternoon I was a sunday

A FIGHTING FISH FAMILY. Sunfish that Are Heady to Tackle Twice Their Own Size.

The illustration here presented shows a sufish of one of the smaller and commover varities, one of twenty or more now in a galler tank of the New York Aquarium at Castle conden. They were taken from a pond at tira ... end, and range in length from two to four inches. The particular sunfish here pictured is about three inches and a quarter long. The extreme length attained by sunfish of this variety is about eight inches.



A SUNPTERL

Nearly all sund have beautiful and some of them are notably so. The sunfish at the actual rium are not perhaps of the most beautiful variety, but they are nevertacless very hand some. Their sides are of light, shining mottled pears, while the top of the head is of a duil pale blue. The eye is black, and surrounded, or partly surrounded, by a ring of red or orange. Back of the eye and in line with it, upon the thin, bony part of the head above the gills, is a black mark which is almost round in shape and edged with a crescent of bright color, usually red, sometimes brange.
All sunfish are fighters. Sunfish of this vari-

ety when very young are suitable for small fresh-water aquations, but even then they are very pugnations. It may be that a dull-eyed and slow-moving newt is after a worm that has been put into a fresh-water tank for its dinner; a sunish at the low-

very pugmanous. It may be that a dui-eyed and slow-moving sewt is after a worm that has been put into a fresh-water tank for its dinner; a similah an inch long darts down, selzes the worm, which may be twice as long as itself, and swims away with it, the worm streaming back over the little nash like a whiphash. When the sunish has come to be two inches in length it is no longer suitable for small aquaritims; in fact, before that time it is apt to destroy the plants more rapidly than is desirable, and to attack and eat the smaller fishes.

In its common forms the fresh-water sunish is found to some extent in Canada, and in the United States all through the great lake region and the upper Mississippi Valley, and east to Maine, and south to Florida, east of the Allieghamy Mountains. There are twenty-seven varieties of sunish. The two species of black bass, the large-mouthed and the smaller mouthed, are of the sunish family and they are much the largest members of it. In size the several varieties of sunish vary at full growth from two inchestio more than two feet in length, and in weight they reach in the black bass of Florida twenty pounds or more. The several varieties of sunish are known locally by many different names. The sunish of the kind at the aquarium, for tratance, is variously known as pumpkin seed, sunny, sunish, pound lish, moccasin, and tohaccoo box, and very likely by other names. The black bass is known by a dozen names in various parts of the country. In the South some varieties of the sunish are called bream, or brim, with many variations, as, for instance, the Warmouth bream or the yellow belly or redbreast bream. Other sunish names are round sunish, blue gill, calico bass, strawberry bass (which is beautifully mottled), green sunish, and some of them are among the best of our fresh-water food lishes.

All the sunish big enough to cook are good to eat, and some of them are among the best of our fresh-water food lishes.

All the sunish may vary in shape; on the sunish at the aquarium its, as abo

In coid latitudes the sunfish hibernates to a greater or less extent. All the sunfish, the bass meinded, are nest builders. The common sunfish, such as is here described, makes a nest which is a mere depression in the gravel, as big in diameter perhaps as the crown of a man's hat; the male has works this out with his tail in and with his snout, as a place in which the female may deposit her spawn. Then both hish watch the nest and move back and forth over it, famning the water with their lins and keeping it constantly in motion and sufficiently aerated. They keep this up until the eggs are hatched, and all the time they are always ready to fight off other fish.

The fish of this family probably furnish more sport to the angler from bothood up than almost any other of the fresh-water family. They are gamy, take a variety of bart, and are fished for flast and West, North and south.

CAPT. CRANFIELD TALKS.

What He Thinks of Valkyrie III .- The Capts. Cranfield and Sycamore had a good he new Valkyrie just before she was correspondent of the Boston Herald, Capt. Cran-

field, in speaking of his new craft, said: "Her overhang forward is more pronounced than that of Valkyrie II., while aft she is drawn out to a beautifully rounded counter, which is not sawed off, but just a little clipped at the end

of the tailradi. In these respects I understand that she resembles the 40-rating Caress, which, however, neither Jack nor I saw."

"What about her beam?"

"In the matter of beam it is not judicious for us to particularize, but as you suggest she is certainly not so beamy as the Alisa, but at least a footer two more than the old Valkyrie."

"How coss her draught compare with the foot or two more than the old valley. The coes her draught compare with the

man; young han store are among them? In that sannet be said man; y are longer. The are still to be seed, in the range numbers of m comparatively young in appearance, but I w struck on hast becoration Day by the numb who have now grown gray."

LURES FOR BLACK BASS.

TIME AND METHODS IN WHICH TO FIRE FOR BIG FELLOWS.

The Shop-made Artificial Matte Interior to the Bertiers of Cuines More Protection Needed in This State Fishing Grounds, May 30 is the day hard by law for the opening in this State of the season for catching black and Oswego bass. In Lake George, under a special act, the season does not open until Aug. 1, while on Black Lake, in St. Lawrence county. they have been enjoying the sport several weeks. To the great majority of anglers the black bass is always a mystery, and the landing of a fair string is attributed to a stronk of good luck rather than skill on their part. An old bass tisherman, one who has trooted and whipped mearly all of the lest waters in this State, was speaking of that it an up-town club.

Until men resilie that they have a study before them, not a mere game of chance, the black bars will always have the advantage," he said. "Some men can go to well-stocked lakes and by imiliferent work yank out a creel of ten or a dezen small bass and never understand why they do not book a big one. The reason is that the latter are entirely different to be as to haunts, tend, and manner, and times of feeding. If a beginner wants to become a good bass fisher-man let him go out frequently with a guide, a backwoodsman, one who knows every letter in the black-bass alphabet. By observing and imitating what he sees he will learn more each day than he could in a year of reading treatises on the sport.
"Though the fish are at best most erratio

feeders, yet there are several well-known habits of theirs to remember. Like all true game fishes, they are nocturual to an extent very much underestimated. About sunset they begin to leave the deep-water lairs where they have been lying during the heated hours, and approach the shoals to feed. Along a shelving and shore where the reeds grow far out in the lake is a favorite ground and offers protty sport. One can almost invariably land a few big bass by drifting or paddling quietly just outside the rushes and casting well into the edge. To insure success, have with you always several varieties of bait. Of course, he artificial baits, spoons, spinners, and phantoms, are well-tried and good, but at times the sest of them fail and a natural lure works to perfection. Good, lively grasshoppers are valuable for twilight fishing. Hooked lightly on the finest, most delicate of hooks, they live a long time and by their struggles tempt the wariest of fish. Minnow casting is better for earlier in the day, though not bad for evening fun, and young frogs are really best of all live baits. They should be hooked gently and carefully through the skin on the back of one thigh. In this way they can swim and kick to their hearts' content. and as the bass always seizes the bait from behind, he will to a certainty be well hooked.

"There are many objections to the shop-made artificial baits which the novice does not at once recognize. Take, for instance, the phantom minnow, of which several patterns are sold. It s constructed of oiled silk, colored to represent a live fish, and the head and flange-like fins, which operate to keep the thing spinning, are of metal. The weight of these and the gangs of hooks attached, together with the wet line, will cause the whole thing to sink quickly if it is not constantly in motion. This objection does not appear so vividly when one is trolling, the speed of the boat always keeping the phantom near the surface. But even here, if two are fishing, let the boat stop a moment to disengage one fouled line, and unless the other be at once recled in it also is snagged. Most of all is the weakness of the store article felt in casting. There are times when to procura good line balt is impossible. The bass refuse to look at the best of spoons and flies, and the only resource is the phantom. At such a time the metal-headed thing begins to show its true iniquity. It fouls water-lily pods, cel grass, and pickerel weed, and in shallows actually grappies with rocks on the bottom. At the end of a long cast there is not infrequently a loop of slack, a momentary stopping and then the plagued affair sinks. Envy creeps over you when you see your boatman easily casting his home-made wooden phantom with telling success. It falls lightly among the reeds, a good seventy feet nway, and comes rippling, struggling along the surface for all the world like a wounded minnow, as he reels it home. If once you try it you will always use one. It consits of a rounded tapering bit of pine, four inches long, painted white, and striped with red. A wire passed around it lengthwise holds the gangs of hooks and gives a loop in which to the line. The brass pins which make it revolve are so light as to have no noticeable effect on the buoyancy of the rig. Last summer, at lake Hopatcong, when the water was six feet below its ordinary summer level, few bass bit, and those were all taken on the shoals in not more than a foot or two of water. The only lure used with any success was this homely wooden phantom. cop of slack, a momentary stopping and

water was six feet below its ordinary summer level, few bass bit, and those were all taken on the shoals in not more than a foot or two of water. The only livre used with any success was this homely wooden phantom.

"In some waters firelight has an irresistible charm for these fish. At Lake Waramaug, in Connecticut, one season there were no bass caught, though the fishermen knew there was an abundance of fish. One night a party of campers lishing for builheads from a flat rock less than a rod from their big biazing fire began to land bass. In an hour or so they had taken forty good ones. Everybody took to fire fishing at night, and with unfailing success. In fact, without the fire at all, on a clear night one can land some elapping big bass if he will row along the shore, keeping well within the shadow line and casting out into the light space. The color of fires or bait seems to make no difference with the bitting. In old times it was believed the light files were alone effective, but big catches with dark files have long ago exploded that notion, it is the commotion, the stir upon the calm surface, which attracts the bass. An unmoving balt, be it ever so light, would prove a vain one. For this reason, from, shaby field mice, and, sad to relate, even nestling brids are used with the best results. By their efforts to escane they altract the fish. It was on Gresawood Lake that the young birds they were the young of the nexious English sparrow) were tried last season. The experimenter brought in the first really fine catch of the year. The fish were all taken not between 8 P. M. and midnight, too. The big square-headed green harvest fly makes a wonderful bail. Its big strong wings fan the water into wrinkles and dimples of light that on a dark hight might may be seen by a bass are capitured all through the month of June hiden with ergs. The male bass, too, are casier victims during the spowning season, and so ench season damage is done that is fast undoing the sood work of the Fish Commission. Restocking can neve

There are an abundance of good spots not far away from New York city, where one may enjoy a good day's black bass fishing. In New Jersey, where the law is off on May 30, as in this State, are Bund's I ake, Hopateong, Echo Lake, Sucker Fond in ar Swartswood!, Green Pond, and some smail, well-stocked ponds in Essex county. In Connecticut are Long Pond, Wenomscopomor, Silver Lake, and Indian Pond, Wenomscopomor, in Litchneid conity, and in Waramang, Bantam, Gliend, and Lelanon lakes near by. In this State, on Long Island, are Ronkonkoma and the pond near Huntington. Up the State are themone River, Carkell Creek, Lake Huler, Susanchanna River, Carkell Creek, Lake Neahtawants, Ottor Kill, and Wood's Fond at Mountain Dais. At Wentshers are ponds full of bass, and at Fort Jervis and adjacent towns the less of river fishing may to had in the Jelawars. These river have you smaller than the lakers, but are twice as full of fight.

